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GERMANS LASH OUT AGAINST U.S. TANKS IN ATTRITIVE CLASH

American 1st Army Cleared From Aachen Sector—Reich Guns, Planes Pound Enemy

Domei

BERLIN, January 1.—With tank units of General Patton's 3rd army bearing the brunt of the attacks, the Americans continued to concentrate their attacks almost solely against the southern flank of the German penetration wedge from south of Bastogne. Heavy fighting ensued yesterday against the attacking tank columns of the U.S. 3rd and 1st armies and the latest report said that the Germans chalked up a new 24-hour record by knocking out 121 American tanks.

As the new year dawned on the Western Front not a single troop of Hodge's American 1st army formerly destined to carry out a thrust to Cologne and the Ruhr plains remained in the Aachen sector with the entire army withdrawn to check the new German offensive to the south.

The German High Command continued to remain silent on the operations but impression is gained that the big battle has generally settled down to a war of attrition while the Germans have carried the battle to the enemy's hinterland.

Not only are enemy rear supply centers in Liege and Antwerp being subjected to relentless fire of German long-range weapons but enemy supply traffic and communication in northern France and Belgium are being bombed continuously by the German air force.

On the other hand, German formations in the other sectors are increasing attacks against the weakened enemy fronts in the Saar and northern Alsace area.

During the last minutes of the old year major fighting again flared up on the Saar front with heavy German guns pounding heavy missiles into the American bridgehead at Saarlautern. The Americans retaliated with shock-troop sorties but were dispersed by fire from the pill-boxes of the Siegfried Line after which has Americans replied with artillery shells. In the ensuing artillery duel, further devastation was wrought in the American position in the Saarlautern region.

The Americans have now been storming the pill-boxes of the Siegfried Line in this sector for the past four weeks without achieving a single breach through the West Wall while the Germans, on the other hand, have narrowed the enemy bridgehead considerably. The Americans are now calling Saarlautern the second Verdun. Thousands of American soldiers are strewn among the ruins of Saarlautern as well as in Dillingen and Ensdorf which Patton's troops have evacuated.

German troops in the Alsace-Lorraine front also continued attacks on both sides of Bitsch and pushed back the American front further. Only local shock-troop activity was reported from the rest of the sectors.

BRITISH WARSHIP LAUNCHED

Princess Elizabeth Attends Ceremony At Undisclosed Port

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, January 1.—Princess Elizabeth attended the naming and launching ceremony of Britain's newest battleship at an undisclosed place, the Times, London, correspondent in northern ports reported on December 2. He said that the ship's name, type and class for the present are kept secret.

At the launching ceremony, Albert V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, declared that the vessel was the greatest battleship completed in the British Isles. "She will sail in the tropical waters against the enemy we particularly want to beat," he said. "The equipment the ship will have will be a formidable and a central factor in any naval task force which can be devised for the future."

Nimitz Warns Yanks

Domei

LISBON, January 1.—Admiral Chester Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, warned the nation against the might of Japan's sea power in his Christmas Day message made aboard a flagship on his return from his first inspection of front-line U.S. naval bases in the capacity of Admiral of the Fleet, says a Pearl Harbor dispatch. However, Nimitz expressed his conviction that within a few months the total strength of the U.S. armed forces would be mobilized for an attack on Japan, the report added.

Chungking Suffered Big Losses in 1944, Says Chiang Kai-shek

Domei

LISBON, December 31.—"The year just gone has been critical and difficult for Chungking and during the period the greatest territorial losses since the fall of Hankow and Wuchang have been suffered," declared Chiang Kai-shek tonight in a statement to the people of Chungking regarding the drafting of a constitution. "The past eight months have been especially arduous with the Japanese Army steadily advancing inland. We must, however, stand firm and be prepared for increasingly stiff fighting," added Chiang.

GERMANS POUND SOVIETS WITH ABLE AIR SUPPORT

Grim Budapest Battle Continues As Reds Bring Up Further Reinforcements

Domei

BERLIN, January 1.—German-Hungarian troops in Budapest continued to pound back incessant Soviet attacks especially in the western precincts of the city while attacks from the east had slowed down again. The defenders were ably supported by German air formations.

Latest information regarding the battle for Budapest showed the Soviets have lost over 500 tanks during the period of December 18 to 31 or a daily average of roughly 42. German quarters pointed out that such results explained the inability of the Soviets to maintain the vigor of their attack and were compelled to reshuffle their forces and bring up further reinforcements. The fact that the small but stubborn Budapest garrisons by their heroic stand had not only taken a huge toll of their numerically far superior opponents but by tying down such huge forces have affected operations in the other sectors of the Eastern Front as well.

While the big battle for Budapest continued to rage, the focal point of the Red attacks tended to shift to the southern border of Slovakia. Yesterday, between Gran and upper Eipel strong Soviet units stormed against the German positions east of the Ipolysag-Altsohl railway, but a few penetrations were sealed off in counterattacks.

Meanwhile, it has been definitely confirmed that the big Soviet enterprise against the German bridgehead in Courland has come to a standstill again after 11 days of continuous and tenacious fighting. The big Soviet bid to remove the German threat against the Soviet flank has failed again.

Despite concentric mass attacks by Soviet infantry and tank units, their third attack has been frustrated like the other two attempts and according to today's German communique the Germans have stood off attacks by six Soviet armies composed of 46 rifle divisions and 22 tanks and storm-gun units. In addition to heavy casualty losses, the attackers lost 513 tanks and 257 planes. For this great success, Colonel-General Schoerner, commander of the German troops in Courland, has been awarded Brilliants to the Oak Leaves with Swords to the Knights Cross, it was revealed today.

Peak of Fury

Domei

LISBON, January 1.—The bitter savagery of the battle through the streets of Budapest was described today by a special Reuters correspondent in Moscow as transcending even Stalingrad, according to a London dispatch.

He said that the struggle is touching the peak of fury with the Germans firing in the streets of the capital in their supreme effort to check the Soviet advance into the heart of the city. Soviet sappers are crawling with packs of dynamite and infantry and gunners are working their way through flames to wipe out German strong points.

The correspondent reported that in Pest on the eastern bank of the Danube, Soviet mobile guns, heavy tanks and armored cars are pressing on to reach the roads converging on the center of the city. The battle in Pest is developing into hundreds of separate sieges. The Germans, he said, are shooting from buildings reinforced to withstand all but the heaviest shells.

JAPANESE BLAST 4 SHIPS, BASES AT LEYTE, MINDORO

Heavy Air Blows Dealt Invaders In Assaults Between December 31 and January 1

Domei

PHILIPPINE BASE, January 2.—Japanese Units scored new brilliant results in their attacks on enemy convoys and airfields in the Mindoro and Leyte islands area from early dawn of December 31 to January 1.

Before daybreak on December 31, Japanese Air Units launched furious raids on enemy convoys plying off San Jose on Mindoro Island and damaged or set afire three enemy transports. From midnight of the same day to early dawn of the following day, Japanese planes attacked the San Jose area in two waves, blasting and setting ablaze more than 10 places at the airfield there and heavily damaging one small-sized transport.

On the night of December 31, Tacloban airdrome on Leyte Island was also subjected to fierce bombing attacks by Japanese raiders and several places were blasted. Again before daybreak yesterday, the Japanese Air Force raided the vicinity of Tacloban airdrome, blasting munitions dumps and other military establishments.

San Jose Fields Blasted

By M. NAGAI and H. OMORI
Of the Military Press Corps

PHILIPPINE FRONT BASE, January 1.—The Japanese Air Unit in a formation of several planes carried out an attack on the enemy's airfields at San Jose on Mindoro Island early on January 1.

The airmen who are keeping their eyes on the enemy bases on Mindoro Island night and day, left their base at early dawn to raid the San Jose airfields in the first attack of the new year.

At daylight they appeared over the island where they saw two large-sized enemy transports burning off the west coast of San Jose. Continuing toward the North and South Airfields at San Jose, which were reached soon, the Japanese, disregarding the thick fire which was sent up by the enemy and the rays of search-light playing upon them, attacked the fields with bombs and machine-guns, causing heavy damage. They caused fires to start at two places at the North Field and blasted equipment, munitions dumps and living quarters at both the South and North Airfields.

All the Japanese planes returned to their base, before the sun of New Year's Day blazed in the east.

San Jose Blasted

Incessantly attacking the enemy at San Jose on Mindoro Island, Japanese Air Units in the Philippine area have been daily blasting the enemy aircraft parked on the North and South airfields. According to a reconnaissance on December 31, only 50 aircraft of which 40 were crippled were visible on the South airdrome and 32 machines of which 20 were damaged at the North airfield where previously some 150 machines were sheltered respectively.

Meanwhile, the Special Attack Corps have been conducting death-defying assaults against the enemy convoys transporting reinforcements to Mindoro Island and scoring brilliant results as was successively announced by the Imperial Headquarters. As a result of Japanese air assaults, the bay south of San Jose is deserted, with only one large damaged transport riding at anchor. Two transports which were burning on December 30, are seen no more. In the eastern sector of the bay no enemy vessel is visible.

KWANGTUNG MOP-UP ENDS

Domei

CANTON, January 2.—The Japanese Forces operating in the eastern Kwangtung area had been conducting mopping-up operations since early in December against the Chungking troops in the Chaochow and Swatow districts, and lately they completed their operations.

Composite results obtained by the Japanese include 1,000 enemy bodies left behind, 86 prisoners, and many arms seized, comprising 34 heavy and light machineguns, 703 rifles, some trench-mortars and 100,000 rounds of ammunition for heavy and light machineguns and rifles. Other war materials and foodstuffs were also captured. Moreover, various keypoints were reduced.

Lloyd George Honored

Domei

LISBON, January 1.—David Lloyd George, who recently resigned from active service in the British Parliament, was granted the rank of an earl by King George VI today, according to a London dispatch. It was also learned that Lloyd George will take the title of Earl Lloyd George of Dwyfor.

We Will Not Lose But Win This War, Hitler Declares

Germans United in Their Determination to Gain Victory at Any Price, Hitler Emphasizes In Stirring New Year Broadcast

Domei

BERLIN, January 1.—Reiterating Germany's unshakable confidence in victory, Fuehrer Adolf Hitler in his New Year message broadcast to the Reich nation today, emphatically declared that the Germans "will not lose but win this war," for everyone in Germany "is one in their determination and their fanatical resolution to bring the war to a successful end at any price."

The Fuehrer's message follows:

"Our enemies, who had continually predicted Germany's collapse, set special hopes on 1944. Never before did they believe that they were so near victory as in the days of August last year. But we have again succeeded in turning the tide of the war. Next to the sacrifices, struggle, and work of every German at home and at the front, part of the merit for this achievement is due to my own work. I have acted in accordance with what I said at the memorable Reichstag meeting on September 1, 1939, when I declared that Germany in this war would neither be conquered by force of arms nor would another November 9, 1918, repeat itself in Germany.

Hits Enemy's Propaganda

"Always when a people begins to become suspicious hopes and prophecies are circulated among the masses. The enemy in his propaganda is making use of two methods: On the one hand he announces the date of Germany's final collapse in order to calm the impatient masses and, on the other hand, he publicly deals with questions that have to be solved by the anti-Axis after Germany's anticipated collapse. With absolute certainty the enemy predicted August 1944 to be the month of Germany's unconditional surrender. Shortly afterward, it was said that a meeting of anti-Axis statesmen would be held in Britain on Christmas 1944. Recently, the new date set by the enemy for Germany's collapse was January 1945 and, soon afterward, March 1945. Now however, when these two dates are fast approaching, the enemy is mentioning August 1945. In July, the enemy will probably talk about next winter as the date of Germany's final collapse unless, of course, the war in the meantime actually comes to an end.

"Together with these prophecies, the enemy is continually appointing new commissions to deal with European postwar questions. He is founding companies to regulate the food supply after Germany's defeat, he proclaims economic measures and so forth, behaving always as if he had won the war already and was at leisure to take measures for the governing of Germany by states which themselves are a bad example of how peoples should not be governed.

"If, however, in the western democratic countries there should be any leading man who actually believes in his own propaganda, then this can be due to three causes only: (1) The fact that he has failed to grasp what the German people are like. The last 300 years by no means give a true example of the German people's true character; (2) The fact that he has no idea of what the national socialist state really stands for. The enemy completely forgets that national socialism cannot be substituted by Bolshevism or by the democratic plutocratic ideas. Both systems have proven themselves hopelessly incapable within Germany while in those countries where they are ruling now they have set up a frightening example; (3) The fact that in the enemy countries there is something unknown to most Germans, namely a small clique of armchair politicians and generals who, in complete ignorance of their own spiritual, political, and military value, try to tell the world that by a coup d'etat overnight they would come to power.

'At Any Price'

"I wish to stress on the occasion of New Year that the past year has time and again proved that the German people, the German State and the leading men in Germany are one in their determination and their fanatical resolution to bring the war to a successful end at any price. I wish to reiterate that we know the aims of the enemy. We are fully aware of what the British and American statesmen want to do with Germany and what the Bolshevist rulers and the Jews behind them plan against the German people. If the enemies were successful, the German Reich would be torn to pieces, 15 or 20,000,000 Germans would be deported abroad, the remnants of our people would be enslaved, our youth would be degenerated and millions of Germans would starve to death. In the face of these facts we are ready for everything.

"The world must realize that the German state will never capitulate and that the German Reich of today, the same as all the big states of the past, will be subjected to reverses and that Germany will never leave her path. The world should realize that the German leaders are sharing the sufferings and sorrows of the people but that they will never capitulate in the face of these sorrows and sufferings. The German leaders are determined to meet every crisis with yet greater efforts. Every German, doing his duty, is sure of the highest recognition, but those who fail in their duty or even allow themselves to become instruments in the hands of the enemy will be mercilessly annihilated.

"It is because we know the war aims of the enemy that the German people are fully aware of the fate in store for Germany in case she should lose this war. The Germans, therefore, will not lose but win this war. Our enemies, except the Jews, do not know what they are fighting for. On the other hand, every German knows perfectly well what he is fighting for. The fact that this war is so terribly hard is due to the war aims of our enemies who are trying to destroy the German people with methods hitherto unknown to civilized mankind. By laying our cities in ruins, the enemy not only wishes to kill German women and children but also to destroy the documents of 1,000 years of German culture which they will never be able to replace.

"The time will come when our enemies will feel ashamed of themselves to have desecrated our cultural monuments. There will hardly be anybody in any big country in the world who knows his people and its homes better than I know Germany. With all German cities and places which are destroyed today I am not only very closely connected from the historical point of view, but I am infinitely close to them personally. I am able to bear the sufferings somewhat easier perhaps than others because I know that when the war is over German cities will rise out of the ruins and ashes to new greater beauty. Our new German cities will be bigger and more beautiful than ever. Destroyed dwelling barracks will be replaced by healthy homes for the German people.

Brought As Big Burdens

"The year 1944 has brought us heaviest burdens in this gigantic struggle. It was, however, also a year which proved that the bourgeois order of a state is no longer able to weather the storms of today and of the coming times. State after state which fail to find the way to a truly social reorganization will fall into chaos. The liberal period is a thing of the past. It is simply childish if the enemy believes to be capable of facing the storm by purely parliamentary measures. In every country we see that the attempt at a rebirth of democracy is proving an absolute failure. One thing, however, is proved beyond doubt: The European Continent which is the most densely populated part of the world will either live in an order that gives due regard to the individual capacities, guaranteeing highest achievements and preventing all egoistic extravagances, or the states as we know them in central and western Europe will prove incapable of living, in other words they are doomed to death. The hatred, felt against Germany in many collapsed states such as Italy, Finland, Rumania, Bulgaria and Hungary, is really nothing else but a sign of a bad conscience and an inferiority complex in the face of our organization of human community. To ourselves as Germans this is a fresh obligation to realize more and more clearly that Germany's future existence depends on the consequent and logical development of our people's state.

"All the huge sacrifices demanded from our people are only justifiable under the preliminary condition that all special rights are abolished and the whole German people have not only the same duties but also the same living rights. The realization of the moral value of this conception and the aims resulting therefrom have given us and myself in particular the strength to carry on with this struggle even in the darkest hours with strongest faith and unshakable confidence.

This conviction has assured fullest success of the appeal which I had to make in the past year to the German people. Millions of Germans in all walks of life, men, women, boys and girls, have taken up spades and shovels. Thousands of Volkssturm battalions have been

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 7)

CHINA SET ON FIGHTING FOR LIBERTY, SAYS CHEN

1945 Will Bring Victory, States Acting President in New Year Broadcast

Domei

NANKING, January 2.—Chen Kung-po, Acting President of the National Government of China, in his New Year message broadcast this evening, voiced China's stern determination to "spare no sacrifice of any kind to attain China's freedom and equality and Greater East Asia's independence and liberation."

Mr. Chen's radio address follows:

"We have today greeted the first day of the 34th year of the Chinese Republic as the War of Greater East Asia enters its fourth year. This year will most assuredly bring victory and will determine the destiny of the peoples of Greater East Asia.

"At the outset of the war, we offered our cooperation in the prosecution of the war with the determination to 'share both happiness and sorrow' and on January 9 of the year before last, we, of our own accord, declared war with the resolve 'to sink or swim together' with Japan.

"China has long been subjected to oppression and aggression of Anglo-American imperialism and for the last 100 years since the Opium War, it has been the cherished desire of the Chinese people to eradicate forever American and British imperialism and liberate China from its semi-colonial status. We are fully cognizant of the fact that America and Britain are the common enemies of China and of all the people of East Asia. If China is to obtain freedom and East Asia is to realize its independence and liberty, Anglo-American imperialism must be crushed. Herein lies the reason why China's fate is inseparably linked with East Asia's destiny.

"The war has now entered a decisive stage. Our enemies, America and Britain, have concentrated their total strength on two-Ocean operations. On the European continent, they have suffered enormous losses. The recent German counteroffensive has driven the anti-Axis camp into chaos. In the Pacific, meanwhile, the enemy has been subjected to vicient counterattacks in his reckless transocean operations.

"The Anglo-American operations on the Chinese continent have proved a series of successive setbacks, with Chungking China being flamed for the defeats. Under such circumstances, the attempt on the part of the enemy to hide the military reverses has been much in evidence of late. We are firmly convinced that in this War of Greater East Asia which is a war for justice and our existence, we shall achieve inevitable victory at its end.

"For the past several months the American navy in its reckless operations sustained such enormous losses that finally, it has been forced to ask for the British Fleet's aid. Whatever the developments, we will continue our efforts for the successful prosecution of the war with an inflexible conviction in final victory.

"Recently, I had the opportunity of visiting Japan and of personally seeing how ardently the Japanese Government and people are striving to carry on the war by bolstering morale, increasing general production and stepping up the output of armaments. Together with our friendly nations, we are determined to expulse our enemies, America and Britain, from East Asia and to forge ahead for the construction of a really Greater East Asia.

"The Chinese Republic today stands firmly determined to bolster its political authority and to assume its responsibility for war efforts. The three principles of ideological and moral rejuvenation, increased production and maintenance of peace which the late President Wang proclaimed on New Year's Day of last year today remain the cardinal policies of China at war. Modern warfare calls for perfectly coordinated efforts on the front and behind the guns.

"China spares no sacrifice if it is for the attainment of freedom and equality for herself and for the independence and emancipation of Greater East Asia. In conclusion, I express my most sincere wishes for prosperity in all countries in Greater East Asia and for unfailing victory in the War of Greater East Asia."

Foreign Minister's Message

In greeting the New Year, Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu dispatched congratulatory messages to German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop and Italian Prime Minister and concurrently Foreign Minister Benito Mussolini, reiterating Japan's resolution to fight the common war to a successful consummation. In his acknowledgment, Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop voiced his unshakable conviction in final Axis victory.

Mr. Shigemitsu's message follows:

"In greeting the New Year which is of great significance for the successful prosecution of the common war against the United States and Britain, I express my hearty congratulations to Your Excellency and, at the same time, with renewed conviction in ultimate victory, pray for the prosperity of the Greater German Reich and Italy and for Your Excellency's health."

Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop's acknowledgment follows:

"At the threshold of the New Year, I express my profound congratulations to Your Excellency and pray from the bottom of my heart for Your Excellency's health and a happy future of the people of the Japanese ally. I am cognizant that I share with Your Excellency the unshakable conviction that the war for common freedom will be crowned with the final victory of our Armed Forces."

CHANG URGES ASIATICS TO COPY ATTACK CORPS

Every Difficulty Must be Overcome to Win Victory, Says Prime Minister

Domei

HSINKING, January 2.—Chang Ching-hui, Prime Minister of Manchoukuo, in an exchange broadcast with the various leaders of Greater East Asiatic nations declared that the spirit of the Special Attack Corps of the Japanese Forces should symbolize the spirit of all the peoples of Greater East Asia. The Manchoukuo Prime Minister's message delivered at 7:20 p.m. today follows:

"The War of Greater East Asia has now entered its fourth year and the peoples of Greater East Asia are facing the most critical phase since the commencement of the war. Our fervent desire to crush America and Britain, the enemies of humanity, and to establish an unshakable structure in Greater East Asia had not been regarded as an easy undertaking from the very first. However, we must be fully prepared to face still greater difficulties in the future.

"The decisive war now being fought in the Philippines, which is gaining in intensity presents the gravest situation to the peoples of Greater East Asia. The outcome of this decisive war will have the most far-reaching and determining influence on the future of Greater East Asia. There exists no doubt in our minds that the unparalleled feats of the men of the Imperial Japanese Forces, fighting valiantly against heavy odds, and the all-out, united efforts of the various nations of Greater East Asia will enable us to surmount all difficulties and crush the enemy so that the enemy will not be able to rise again. We will, however, be forced to battle against difficulties twice as great if there should be anything lacking in the firm unity of the Greater East Asiatic nations and if those on the home front should neglect to fulfil faithfully their appointed tasks.

"The wrath of the gods has now been roused against the pernicious ambition of the enemy who has encroached upon our inner defenses. The spirit of the Special Attack Corps, so amply manifested by all the Units of the Imperial Forces, should also be, quite naturally, the spirit of all East Asia. When the peoples of Greater East Asia, emulating the spirit of the Special Attack Corps, hurl themselves against the enemy, East Asia will become the burial ground of the arrogant Americans and British, who for the past several centuries have held despotic sway in these regions.

"It has been our secret joy and pride that Manchoukuo, bound to Japan since the commencement of the war with the same objective of achieving victory, has given her total efforts for the consummation of the sacred war and for the increase of fighting power. In entering the fourth year of the war, Manchoukuo, cementing more closely her relations with the various nations of Greater East Asia and strengthening her decisive war structure, is firmly determined to plunge into the decisive struggle. I pledge Manchoukuo's unflinching determination to carry out its mission."

FIERY VICTORY CALL ISSUED HOME FRONT IN KOISO BROADCAST

Heed Imperial Rescript to Win, He Exhorts—Reich, East Asia Nations Lauded

The 100,000,000 Japanese people behind the guns, putting forth their utmost efforts to boost war production, imbued with the same lofty spirit as the members of the Special Attack Corps, will bring victory in the new year, declared Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso in his exchange broadcast between leaders of the Greater East Asiatic nations delivered at 7 p.m. on New Year's Day.

The gist of the Prime Minister's message follows:

Two months have elapsed since the Japanese Forces in the Philippines found themselves pitted against the enemy on Leyte Island.

Holding in view the importance of the situation which thus arose, I compared the battle of Leyte to the Battle of Mount Tenno, that decided the struggle between the forces of Hashiba Hideyoshi and Akechi Mitsuhide and stressed the need for the people to unite in following up the great victories off Taiwan and the Philippines by wiping out of existence the enemy forces which had landed on Leyte Island.

The enemy has, since then, landed on another Philippine island, Mindoro Island, and is watching for an opportunity to strike at other points of importance in the Philippine area.

Thus, abruptly, Leyte has ceased to monopolize our attention and I would say that the entire Philippine area has now become another Mount Tenno.

The attention of the Special Attack Corps is no longer confined to Leyte Island and the Corps is operating in all regions that make up the Philippine area.

This means that the plans of the enemy have been upset and the invaders have been forced to shed much blood in the mad dash. There have been few days which did not witness vessels lost by the enemy.

It is evident that they are perplexed. Each reverse sustained makes them more eager for results. Thus we see the spectacle of the enemy rushing on in the fond belief that the material superiority at their command will prevail in the long run.

My thoughts turn to the officers and men of the Imperial Forces who are fighting gallantly in the Philippine area.

Theirs is the spirit of the Special Attack Corps which is in the lead.

It is time for these valiant officers and men to be emulated by the 100,000,000 people behind the guns in their own way. It is time for all the people behind the guns to catch the spirit of the Special Attack Corps and to devote themselves to the performance of their duties of increasing war production.

The way in which the people behind the guns should behave at this supreme moment was indicated in the Imperial Rescript which opened the 86th session of the Imperial Diet. There was a passage in the Rescript about the 100,000,000 people working with ardor to increase productivity. We must hold the Rescript always in view and see to it that not even a fraction of time is wasted by us.

At this important period in the war, our ally in Europe, Germany, has started a great offensive, and its armed forces have already pushed back the enemy for a distance of tens of kilometers, with the result that the war and political situations in Europe have suddenly undergone a great change. The enemies, America and Britain, are dismayed beyond description and are making frantic efforts to retrieve their fortunes.

Above all, America is in a fix and there is a strong possibility that it will be confronted with the necessity of using not only the fighting strength it holds at home but also that which it has in the Pacific area in operations in Europe against Germany. We pay deep respect to the forebearance and the courageous decision of Germany.

In Greater East Asia the various countries are performing the great task of carrying the holy war for the defense of East Asia through to its end, with the idea of realizing the common ideal of delivering Greater East Asia from the tyranny of America and Britain and constructing a new world.

As to Manchoukuo, it has been making constant progress ever

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[illegible] SCRIBE FORESEES PROLONGED WAR IN ASIA

Japan's Great Manpower and Anti-Axis Supply Problems Stressed by Kimch

[illegible]

STOCKHOLM, December 31.—The [illegible] of the war against Japan, [illegible] in relation to military [illegible], was stressed by John Kimch, [illegible] military correspondent who is in close contact with British military circles, in his report dated December 29.

Kimch said that anti-Axis military circles were agreed that the war against Japan is not an easy job. [illegible] revealed that according to an anti-Axis operational plan newly worked out in consideration of munitions production, it has become clear that it will take several years more to beat Japan. It is the consensus of opinion among interested quarters that unless Japan collapses internally, which is least conceivable, it will take, at the minimum estimate, 18 months or two years before the war against Japan comes to an end, the Reuter correspondent asserted.

Kimch stated Japan today resembled in many respects the Germany at the outset of her offensive against the Soviet Union. He pointed out that the Japanese Armed Forces have never suffered a catastrophic defeat as yet and have stupendous human resources at their disposal. More than half of the Japanese Army Forces have not taken part in actual warfare ever since the beginning of the Japanese-American war and fully-trained fresh reserves are awaiting the time to go into action, the correspondent pointed out, adding that Japan moreover, has an enormous number of youth who have reached the conscription age. Numerically speaking he said, Japan's actual military strength is as great as it was at the time of the outbreak of the war with the United States. Today, Japan is the only major belligerent which is not suffering from the shortage of manpower, Kimch declared.

The Reuter correspondent continued:

"In airpower also, Japan at present has considerable strength and aircraft production is more than enough to offset the losses. Japan probably has quickly learned much from the anti-Axis attacks against the Luftwaffe. Anti-Axis forces must be prepared for the appearance of Japanese rocket planes.

"Whereas the American and British people are laboring under the illusion that the Japanese still have formidable naval strength. Whereas, so far, the anti-Axis camp has been convinced that after Germany is defeated, Japan will not be able to continue the war for long single-handed, there is at present no foundation to believe so.

"The consciousness of its role as Greater East Asia's protector has permeated the Japanese nation so thoroughly that its will to fight has been all the more strengthened. Japan is rendering the concentration of Allied forces difficult and she is continuing to bolster her munitions production in all departments even in the face of B-29 bombings.

"True, Japan has lost some of her advance bases, but her position in the Chinese Continent has been remarkably strengthened. She has been concentrating her energies on turning the Continent into a grand fortress for Japan Proper and, if she succeeds in this project, the Allied forces will in future encounter extraordinary difficulties. This view is endorsed by the marked increase of picked Japanese troops in the Continent, French Indo-China and other areas. It is clear from these indications that the Japanese have effected a fundamental revision of their defensive strategy."

Referring to the problem of supply, the Reuter correspondent stated that this factor will make the war against Japan "decisively difficult." Pointing out that it took the anti-Axis two years to provide military supplies necessary for the invasion of France, it took only 12 hours for naval craft to ply between the base and the landing points, it will take at least five months in the case of invasion operations against Japan, he said. Supposing that 60 anti-Axis divisions are to be dispatched to the East Asiatic Front, 15,000,000 tons of shipping, that is to say, 4,-000 merchantmen of 4,000 or 5,000-ton class will be required. The invasion will, moreover, require special skill in unloading while arms, ammunition and supplies must be [illegible] in such a manner as they can stand rainfall and heat, he added.

Kimch said that supplying of expeditionary forces will require 2,-[illegible] tons of shipping per month, that is to say, 5,000,000,000 tons of [illegible] must be operated to supply them uninterruptedly. He also [illegible] out that it takes from 90 [illegible] days to transport war supplies from the United States to [illegible]. To maintain regular [illegible] supply over that distance, [illegible] service boats are necessary [illegible] carry out such a project," [illegible] correspondent stressed, "good ports and warehouses are an absolute necessity. First of all, the occupation of vital Chinese ports is necessary; the Allied forces must first capture Hongkong and Shanghai. Since America and Britain alone have to bear the heavy brunt of the protracted and severe operations in East Asia, the difficulty is beyond imagination."

Reconversion Plans Of Yankees Smashed By German Offensive

Domei

LISBON, January 1.—Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the U.S. War Manpower Commission, declared today that the German offensive has already done what h's trip intended to achieve—"make the home front realize the danger of planning to return to civilian jobs prematurely and the absolute necessity of continued war effort" according to a Paris dispatch. McNutt, who is now on h's way to the front, has already visited Cherbourg, Le Havre and the invasion beaches, the report added.

Fiery Victory Call Issued Home Front In Koiso Broadcast

(Continued From Page 1)

since its foundation 14 years ago, and is playing a great role in the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia in which it is serving as a base for the supply of the requirements of munit[illegible]s and foodstuffs necessary for [illegible]e vigorous and successful prosecution of the war.

The Chinese people, who unfortunately lost their great leader, President Wang Ching-wei, are, nevertheless assidously forging forward with ever tighter unity and under the leadership of Acting President, Chen Kung-po, to crush the American and British influences and to reconstruct their country, while the spirit which is embodied in the Sino-Japanese Pact of Alliance is being realized.

Thailand, meanwhile, has overcome many a difficulty ever since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia in pursuance of the Japan-Thailand Treaty of Alliance and, now, under the leadership of Prime Minister Khuang Aphaiwong, is fighting dauntlessly to safeguard and construct Greater East Asia with renewed determination.

Burma, now with the enemy on her soil, has become literally the first line of East Asia's defense. Nevertheless, the Burmese people, nothing daunted, are carrying on their struggle in close collaboration with the Imperial Japanese Forces to safeguard her glorious independence and to contribute to the construction of Greater East Asia in defiance of all sorts of hardships.

In the Philippines, which has now become the theater of a decisive battle between us and the enemy, the 18,000,000 people under the inspiring leadership of President Jose Laurel are courageously meeting the enemy in fierce counterattacks in close collaboration with the Imperial Forces, with the heroic resolve to guard the country's independence. I express my profound, heart-felt respects to the peoples of Greater East Asia for their brave struggles and, at the same time, pray for their continued endeavors.

With Greater East Asia thus united as one body and devoting its all to the prosecution of this war for the maintenance of its integrity in concert with the victorious march of the German ally and with the 100,-000,000 Japanese people behind the guns, thus carrying on their efforts to replenish the nation's fighting potentiality in parallel with the heroic struggles of the Fighting Services on the front, our strategic structure of unfailing victory will never be broken. This year, we will definitely expel the enemy from the region of Greater East Asia and win victory.

Enemy aircraft have now begun to hover above us while the theater of decisive battle in the Philippines is seeing the war situation being daily intensified. On the first line as well as in Japan Proper, legions of the Special Attack Corps heroes are awaiting the completion and arrival of aircraft. Only when we have at our disposal enough planes to counterattack enemy raiders and to crush enemy convoys, can we crush the enemy battle formations.

Now that they have seen how costly the present war is in respect to human resources, the American public has realized the senselessness of sending out their beloved fathers, brothers, husbands and sons to the bloody battlefields to unnecessarily intervene in East Asia and Europe and pessimism is becoming more and more manifest in the United States.

Provided we hold out at our posts, the golden opportunity to crush the enemy and win victory will come soon and whether or not we can grasp this opportunity depends on the endeavors in future on the part of the people behind the guns.

It is, therefore, incumbent upon the 100,000,000 people behind the guns to devote their utmost efforts to improvement of techniques, increased production, bolstering of transportation and air defense, with the same spirit of the heroes on the front, especially the members of the Special Attack Corps. By such unstinted efforts alone will they be able to repay their debt to the officers and men fighting on the firing line and to realize the common objects which they share with the peoples of the allied nations. By such endeavors will they be able to make this new year the year of victory and thus set the Imperial Mind at ease.

TURKS AIM TO BOOST TRADE WITH AMERICA

U.S. May Oust Reich as Turkey's Main Trading Partner, Says Financial News

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 1.—Negotiations for the signing of a trade pact between America and Turkey are making progress and if concluded it will mean that the United States will take Germany's place as Turkey's principal trading partner, the Financial News reported on December 5, according to a report received here.

On the same day, the Ankara correspondent of the Observer reported that two important Turkish commercial missions were leaving for the United States and that trade talks were being held between the Turks and British. "Turkey hopes to play a big role in restoring commerce in the Balkans and the Near East," the correspondent claimed.

The report of the Observer's Ankara correspondent follows:

Ankara, today, is discussing post-war economic questions and the future of international air travel and transport. The Turkish Government, realizing that the end of the present European war will bring radical changes in international trade, is anxious to take measures to adapt Turkish foreign trade to coming new conditions. Already the new agreement by which dollar exchange against the Turkish pound has been raised has had a vitalizing effect on American-Turkish trade relations.

Two important Turkish commercial missions are leaving for the United States where they will buy goods and materials to the value of $135,000,000 and credits for this large sum have been arranged. In return, the Americans will buy chrome, tobacco, dried fruits, and Turkish cotton. At the same time, extensive trade talks are taking place here between the British and Turkish commercial experts and important decisions are expected soon.

In December a great new port at Iskederun, built with British aid, will be formally opened. It will greatly facilitate Turkish trade with the whole of the Middle East. By her geographic situation Turkey hopes to play a big role in restoring commerce in the Balkans and the Near East.

The Financial News report follows:

Negotiations for the conclusion of a trade agreement between the United States and Turkey are reported making progress. The proposed pact is based entirely on the principle of bilateralism: Turkey is to buy industrial equipment and other goods in the United States and payment is to be made by delivery of certain raw materials over a definite period. The amount involved is substantial. The result of the transaction will be that the United States will take Germany's place as Turkey's principal trading partner.

During the war Turkey accumulated substantial gold and foreign exchange reserves. Nevertheless, she insisted on payment in goods to keep her newly acquired reserves available for emergency. This is a wise precaution on Turkey's part. It is equally wise on the part of the United States not to insist on cash payment which would merely increase her already excessive gold reserve. The United States needs chrome and other materials which Turkey can deliver, and to accept payment in such materials is entirely appropriate.

For the sake of immediate mutual advantage offered by a bilateral arrangement, the doctrine of multilateralism has been disregarded in this instance. According to that doctrine the United States ought to have insisted on payment in dollars, leaving free play of international trade to enable Turkey to raise dollars required for the payment of the amount due. It is against the fundamental principle of multilateralism to make definite arrangements to ensure that trade between Turkey and the United States shall balance.

Apparently the United States authorities realized that practical necessity must prevail over the doctrine. In this instance there is no absolutely compelling necessity on either side. Turkey has dollars to spare and it is not vital for the United States to secure Turkish orders. If, despite this, it was considered advisable to depart from multilateralism, how much stronger is the case for doing so when countries have no dollars to spare and trade is vital for them? Would it not be possible to apply the principle adopted for the Turco-American trade to the British-American trade also? The British have practically no dollar reserves and are in an even less favorable position to pay than Turkey. Why not make provision to ensure that the United States accepts payment in goods produced in this country or in the colonies?

Fond Hopes Blasted

ANTI-BRITISH FEELING IN AMERICA PERSISTS

Yanks Criticize Britain's Policy In Occupied Europe, Particularly Italy

Special to the Nippon Times

ZURICH, January 1.—Despite various attempts, outstanding among them being a statement issued by Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, to calm down the growing American feeling against Britain's policy in occupied Europe, especially in Italy, the irritation persists, according to the London correspondent of the Tat, a British newspaper. Differences of opinion concerning Count Carlo Sforza have grown much less important in the face of the various tendencies in the general Anglo-American policy toward Italy.

Washington reports say that the Americans wish to give the Italian Government full powers, President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Edward Stettinius going so far as to propose the dissolution of the Anglo-American control commissions to give complete administrative responsibility to Italian organs, except in the zones directly behind the front.

Hitherto the British had remained deaf to such proposal, but informed circles say that they will be discussed during the projected American visit of Harold MacMillan, British Resident Minister in the Mediterranean area. It is said, however, that Prime Minister Churchill disagrees with the proposal and declares that MacMillan is at present more needed in Athens than in Washington.

The opinion in London concerning the new Italian Cabinet is divided and not enthusiastic, some circles being concerned over the Communist influence in the quadripartite Government. British observers believe that Ivanoe Bonomi, Premier of the Italian Puppet Regime, will have even more difficulties with the second governmental experiment than he had with the first.

The report concluded with the remark that British hopes are apparently concentrated upon the Christian Socialist, Gasperi, who is considered in London to be the Cabinet's outstanding personality and actual leader.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

January 1

Fierce fighting is raging on the southern front of our penetration area between the Meuse and the Moselle Rivers. Renewed attacks by the Americans to push in our positions south and west of Bastogne with strong tank forces were in vain and cost them particularly heavy losses in men and material. Our formations destroyed 121 enemy tanks and armored cars in the fighting which raged throughout the day and annihilated numerous enemy columns.

In Alsace-Lorraine, our troops carried out a number of thrusts against the American front which has now been denuded of stronger forces. On either side of Bitsch, they attacked on a broad front the enemy positions and advance posts and drove them back to their main fighting line. The enemy supply traffic in northern France and Belgium was exposed last night to effective attacks by our bombers and battleplanes.

Liege and Antwerp are under the continuous fire of our long range weapons.

In central Italy, enemy reconnaissance thrusts in the mountains south of Imola and in the Romagna were repelled, while the concentrations of the British were shelled by heavy artillery fire.

Despite repeated attacks by the Soviets, the situation in Hungary along the whole front between the Drau and the Slovak border as well as at Budapest remained unchanged. The focal point of yesterday's fighting was in the Slovak border area between the Gran and the upper Eipel. Apart from few penetrations which have been sealed off in the meantime these attacks were frustrated in front of our positions. On the remaining Eastern Front up to the Memel River, the day passed without special events.

In Courland the enemy resumed his attacks only in the area northwest of Dobeln. In fierce fighting, our divisions shattered all attempts of the Soviets to break through after considerable artillery preparation in the course of which they suffered very heavy losses. In 11 days of fighting, formations of the army, Waffen SS and Latvian SS volunteers, fighting under the command of Colonel General Schoernerand magnificently supported by flying formations and anti-aircraft artillery of the Luftwaffe under the command of General of the Air Force Pflugbeil, warded off the attacks of 46 Soviet infantry divisions and 22 tanks and self-propelled gun formations. Thanks to the excellent performances of the officers and men on the Courland front, the territory remained firmly in our hands apart from some insignificant losses in ground. From December 21 to 31, altogether 513 tanks were destroyed while 79 guns and 267 machine-guns were captured while the enemy losses are unusually severe. In the course of the battle, flak artillery of the Luftwaffe shot down 112 Soviet planes while 145 were brought down by our fighters.

Anglo-American terror formations continued their attacks against the western German area, dropping bombs on towns in northern and northwestern Germany. Major damage was done in the residential quarters of Greater Hamburg and in the course of a British night attack against Oberhausen. In the early evening hours the Reich capital was the target of fast British bombers. Fighters and flak of the Luftwaffe shot down 75 Anglo-American planes the majority of which were four-engined bombers. Naval flak in the forenoon hours yesterday shot down nine four-engined enemy bombers over the East Frisian Isles. In the month of December our Navy and mercantile marine shot down altogether 99 enemy airplanes.

Japanese at Rabaul Make Preparations To Meet Enemy Attacks From Land or Air

Year-end conditions at "Fortress" Rabaul, where the Japanese garrison has completed its preparations, both defensive and offensive, have now been revealed. The air raids on Rabaul have been as regular as the call of a postman. The enemy aircraft, which are increasing in number, now include a certain proportion of British machines. The Japanese garrison, however, is housed in a huge cavern, a veritable subterranean fortress, the greater part of which has already completed, reports the Asahi.

Hygienic conditions have greatly improved which is reflected in the reduction of malaria victims to three per cent. The losses caused by their air raids have become almost negligible. The provisions stored for the garrison are enough to last for many months. In addition, a well-considered plan was adopted to make the garrison self-supporting in food supply, which plan is being steadily pushed. Rabaul will be completely self-sufficient in this respect in the near future.

In the matter of arms and ammunition, a plan was also drawn up with self-sufficiency as the objective. As in the case of food, the plan is being vigorously prosecuted. Toward these ends, the whole garrison is now undergoing special training.

On December 8, War Rescript Day, two sets of special instructions, based on the famous words of the great Nanko, were adopted by the garrison authorities. In accordance with these instructions, intensive training will be started from the beginning of the new year.

On December 29 and 30, the garrison carried out maneuvers, with the participation of the Army, the Navy, and the Air Forces. The rear services at Rabaul have now been incorporated into the units of the first line. There is no distinction between the frontline and rear services at Rabaul, all forming death-defying units of the Japanese garrison.

U.S., BRITAIN RECOGNIZE LONDON POLISH REGIME

Soviet Acknowledges Lublin As Constitutional Government; Cabinet Line-Up Given

Domei

LISBON, January 1.—Both the United States and British Governments went on record today as continuing to recognize the London Polish Government as the present constitutional Polish Government according to reports reaching here.

Edward Stettinius, U.S. Secretary of State, today said the United States will continue to recognize the London Polish Government following the week-end proclamation of the Lublin group which termed itself the Provisional Government of Poland.

Stettinius' announcement followed an earlier similar one by the British Foreign Office. A Reuter dispatch said today that it had been learned authoritatively that the assumption of title of provisional government by the Lublin Polish Committee does not create any change in the attitude of the British Government toward the Polish Government in London, which the British Government together with all the other anti-Axis Governments except the Soviet Government recognizes as the present constitutional Polish Government.

Meanwhile, the new line-up of the new Provisional Government of the Polish Republic which was formed in Lublin yesterday and headed by Osubka Morawski was announced today, according to a Lublin dispatch.

The new Government includes Morawski as both Prime Minister and Foreign Minister; General Rola Zymierski, Defense Minister; Maslanka (Chairman of the Peasant Party) Interior Minister; and Matuszowski (Secretary-General of the Socialist Party) as Information Minister.

Romain Rolland Dies

Domei

LISBON, January 1.—Romain Rolland, well-known French novelist and critic, passed away at Vezelay, Yonne Province, in northern France on December 30, at the age of 79, according to a Paris dispatch. Rolland received the Nobel Prize in recognition of his novel "Jean Christopher." Among many books written by him are the Biographies on Beethoven, Michael Angelo, Leo Tolstoy and Mahatma Gandhi. He was also widely known as an ardent exponent of peace, and during World War I, had to seek refuge in Switzerland being accused of propagating anti-war ideology.

Ministers Pay Homage

Shigeru Yoshida, Munitions Minister, and Admiral Seizo Kobayashi, Minister without Portfolio, who have recently assumed their respective posts, paid homage at the Momoyama Mausoleums on January 1. Proceeding to Nagoya by the afternoon train on the same day, they worshipped at the Atsuta Shrine and reported on the assumption of the new posts while praying for sure victory. Both Ministers left Nagoya for Tokyo by the night train, on the same day.

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We Will Not Lose But Win This War, Hitler Declares

(Continued From Page 1)

formed. Division upon division could be freshly set up. The fighter squadrons could be reorganized and equipped with new aircraft. The German men and women, working in the factories, have achieved unique results. These men and women are being joined by more and more people of other nations who in Germany have understood the true meaning of our social community. Whatever our enemies may destroy will be built up again until one day the enemy will desist from his attacks. The German spirit and the German will power will achieve this in the end.

Wonder of 20th Century

"This, German men and women, will be recognized in history as the wonder of the 20th century. Peoples like the German people who at the front and at home are capable of such immense achievements and who are bearing such terrible sufferings, will come out of the furnace of these trials stronger than ever before in their history. The Jewish-international world enemy, however, to whom all these sufferings are due will be destroyed in the attempt to annihilate Europe and the peoples of Europe. In this moment when the year changes I, as the spokesman of the German nation and the leader of Germany's fate, wish to thank from the bottom of my heart all those millions of Germans for everything they have suffered, done and achieved. I want to ask them not to relax in future but to trust their leaders and to go on fighting for Germany's future with utmost fanaticism. As far as I am capable of furthering success, I shall do everything in future the same as I have done in the past. I am speaking to you nowadays less frequently than formerly, not because I do not want to speak or cannot speak, but because I have so little time for speeches. I am devoting every hour to the increase of the power of resistance of our armies, to the task of equipping them with better weapons and to raising new formations. My faith in the future of the German people is unshakable.

"I cannot close this appeal without thanking our Lord for the help, time and again provided for the leaders and the people, and for the strength He has given us to prove stronger than distress and danger. If I am thanking the Lord also for my personal escape from death, I am doing so only because I am happy to continue serving my people. In this hour, as the spokesman of Greater Germany, I solemnly vow before the Almighty that faithfully and unshakably shall we do our duty also in the New Year knowing that the hour will come when victory will be given to Greater Germany as the power most deserving victory."

Mansfield Back in U.S.

Domei

LISBON, January 1.—Representative Joseph Mansfield of Texas, President Roosevelt's special envoy to Chungking to investigate political and economic conditions there, on his return to Washington yesterday stated that despite many unsolved war problems, conditions in Chungking in the past three weeks had turned for the better, and with the full support of all the Chinese parties, Major General Patrick Hurley, newly appointed U.S. Ambassador to Chungking, and Major General Albert Wedmeyer, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Forces in China, were working in full cooperation with Chiang Kai-shek.

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BURMA AIMS TO ORGANIZE SPECIAL ATTACK CORPS

Ba Maw Also States Burmese-Nippon Relations Will Be Strengthened

Domei

RANGOON, December 31.—It will not be long before Burma has a Special Attack Corps whose members will be laying down their lives in the war against American and British aggression, said Dr. Ba Maw, Prime Minister of Burma, at the interview he gave to Japanese and Burmese newspapermen at his official residence yesterday afternoon following his return on the previous day from his trip to Japan.

In explaining why Burma must have a Special Attack Corps, Dr. Ba Maw said that the spirit of the Kamikaze Special Attack Corps was the very spirit in which the current sacred war must be fought and brought through to an end.

At the press interview, the Prime Minister declared:

"My purpose in visiting Japan was to see the members of the new Japanese Cabinet about important matters in which Burma is concerned. I also wanted to post myself on affairs as they stand today by making myself familiar with conditions in Japan, the very center of Greater East Asia. I am pleased to say that I have completely achieved the purpose of my trip.

"Among other things, I am convinced that the days to come will witness increased understanding and closer cooperation between Japan and Burma.

"My impression of Japan where I saw with my own eyes the war exertions of the Japanese people is that the spirit of the Kamikaze Special Attack Corps is not merely the spirit of the fighting unit known by the name of the Special Attack Corps but likewise the spirit of the Japanese people as a whole.

"I have gained the conviction that as long as there is the spirit of the Kamikaze Special Attack Corps in Japan final victory will be Japan's.

"I am also sure that before long Burma will have a Special Attack Corps of its own."

Thai State Minister Quits

Domei

BANGKOK, January 1.—Sithammarat Kanchanachot, Thai Minister of State, had previously tendered his resignation due to poor health to the Council of Regency and it was officially broadcast today that the resignation has been accepted on December 30 by Pridi Phanamyong, member of the Council of Regency.

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EVERY JAPANESE URGED TO GIVE ALL TO WIN WAR

People's Fighting Spirit Rises With Each Adversity, Declares Homma

"Every Japanese must at this moment become fully conscious of this fact that he himself is actually a combatant soldier. Every worker on the industrial front and every member of the air-defense corps is in every sense a full-fledged soldier. There is no difference between him and the solider on the battle front, and it is incumbent upon every national of Japan to become aware of this fact in its total significance," declared Lieutenant General Masaharu Homma, former Supreme Commander of the Japanese Army Forces in the Philippines, exhorting the people of Japan to give their all toward the prosecution of the current titanic war, in view of the present critical situation.

Lieutenant General Homma stated as follows:

"The Philippine operations have entered a critical phase of decisive war. Resorting to his much-propagated strategy of conducting the island-to-island operation till he reaches the Philippines so as to be able to disrupt Japan's commissary lines to the South, the enemy has secured a foothold in one corner of the Philippines. However, the enemy is counting his chickens before they are hatched if he ever imagines that the acquisition of a minor foothold in the Philippines will enable him to cut off Japan's supply route between Japan Proper and the Southern Regions. The Philippine Islands which cover a wide area necessitate a protracted war with Leyte and Mindoro Islands where the enemy has landed, constituting only insignificant theaters of war. As long as Luzon Island is secure in Japanese hands, the recapture of the Philippines will only remain an enemy dream.

"With the progress of the war, an enemy landing on Luzon Island must be anticipated. However, in order to effect landings on Luzon Island the enemy must mobilize enormous fighting strength. In view of the fact that the enemy has concentrated more than half of his strength on the Mindoro and Leyte front, any new move against Luzon Island will inevitably result in tremendous losses of men and material. Furthermore, even if the enemy forces should effect landings on Luzon Island, they must confront well equipped Japanese Forces who are in a far more favorable position than those on Leyte and Mindoro Islands as far as transportation and defense are concerned.

Supply Problem Harder

"The enemy who has experienced great difficulties in transporting war materials to Leyte Island, is now finding it even more difficult to supply the troops on Mindoro Island. The enemy has suffered heavy losses in material as well as men in the successive operations in the Philippine area, and is now engaged in most grim battles in face of countless adversities. At this moment, we must realize that the enemy is now suffering far more setbacks than those being endured by the Japanese Forces.

"In the present war situation, the acquisition of a minor foothold by the enemy forces in one corner of the Philippine Islands does not greatly influence the general war situation. The imminent problem now confronting us today is how heavily the Japanese Air Forces will be able to pound the enemy air bases and how far they can cripple the enemy air force. For that purpose, increased production of aircraft is absolutely essential.

Home Front Brighter

"Concerning the domestic situation, it would seem that the general conditions have assumed much brighter aspects since the change of Cabinet last July. The Government, the Armed Forces and the people have today come to understand each other fully and are cooperating toward the successful consummation of the war and the surmounting of the grave situation confronting the nation.

"Enemy planes are frequently invading the skies over Japan but they will never be able to lower the fighting spirit of the Japanese people. Even in London and Berlin, the reactions were diametrically opposite. The people of Japan are not to be beaten by the mere sound of exploding bombs. On the contrary, their fighting spirit rises with each adversity.

"Every national of Japan must at this moment become fully conscious of the fact that he himself is actually a combatant soldier. Every worker on the industrial front and every member of the air-defense corps is in every sense a full-fledged soldier. There exists no difference between him and the soldier on the battle front and it is incumbent on every national of Japan to become aware of this fact in its total significance. Time and place no longer matter, for the homeland is the battle front. These are the present aspects of the war. The nation must now girt itself to fight the war to ultimate victory.

"We need not be unduly apprehensive as even if oil will no longer be forthcoming from the Southern Regions, let us then fly our planes with alcohol produced from pine resin. If the supply of bauxite fails to come through, let us obtain the needed aluminum from the alumina shales.

"On greeting the New Year, let every Japanese renew his determination and let the spirit of death-defying service on the home-front sink deep into each heart. It is this spirit of fighting to the last ounce of strength at each one's appointed task that will eventually lead to Japan's final and great victory."

PRESS COMMENTS

Tuesday, January 2

CHANGE IN WORLD SITUATION IMMINENT

YOMIURI-HOCHI—The beginning of the New Year finds a most fierce, decisive battle going on in the Philippines. Japan Proper is also being raided daily by enemy planes. While in the Pacific the United States is sending enormous material strength into war, on the European battlefield Germany, which has fully strengthened her internal structure, has suddenly risen up and started a great offensive campaign, already suceeding in smashing one-third of the American army which formed the main strength of the enemy.

Both the United States and Britain thought that the future of the war would be easy since they formed the Western Front, and last summer even boasted that they would defeat Germany during the year. When autumn came, they said Germany would fall in the late spring of the next year. Later, Germany's fall was predicted to take place in the middle of the coming summer. Then toward the end of last year, their prophecies ceased altogether.

All this goes to prove that the enemy is entirely dependent on material quantity as against the spiritual wealth of Japan and Germany. The United States is now unable to send sufficient war and other materials to the battlefields in the West and in the East, and consequently the distribution of supplies to troops and foodstuff and other necessities to the occupied territories and anti-Axis countries is suffering heavily. The people of Italy are now facing starvation, and America has openly declared that it is impossible to increase the aid to Chungking. That supplies to the troops in India are falling both in quantity and quality is also a fact.

Britain, on the other hand, has already spent her entire wealth and her vast credits in foreign countries on the present war, and thus is on the verge of bankruptcy. America's war budget reached the $239,600,000,000 figure by October 1944. Once she boasted of her gold reserve of $10,000,000,000 and her national wealth of $200,000,000,000, but today she is suffering from the huge burden of war expenditures which are steadily rising. Also the effects of inflation and the shortage of goods are making themselves felt in various quarters.

Then, as War Minister Field-Marshal Gen Sugiyama disclosed at the Imperial Diet, in the Pacific war alone the United States has lost 500,000 men. This fact in itself is a terrific blow to the United States.

In the first place it is an absurd idea to send expeditionary forces to the great battlefields of Asia and Europe, all the way across the Atlantic and the Pacific, and hope to succeed. World history gives many examples of the disadvantage and failure of expeditionray forces sent to distant regions. Furthermore, the United States and Britain are pitted against the great pioneers of the world whose people are burning with the spirit of serving their country unto death. Against such enemies, how can the United States and Britain hope to attain their crude ambitions?

"Pride goeth before a fall, is and all saying of the enemy. In the case of either nations or individuals, falling fortune begins to take shape even at the height of its advance. President Roosevelt attained a third election which even George Washington, "father" of the United States, declined. His unsatiable ambition forced him to take even a fourth term in office. To occupy for 16 years a position such as the Presidency of the United States, in which is gathered supreme power, can only be called high-handedness and presumptiousness. "Virtue avoids the full cup," an old Chinese saying goes. When one's fortune becomes too full, a decline is certain to result. The examples of Napoleon and Alexander show that even a strong man always has weak points.

Tokugawa Iyeyasu, on the other hand, said, "Life is like a long travel with a heavy burden on one's shoulder . . . . Those who know only how to win and not to lose will come against misfortune." Thus he laid the foundation for 300 years of the Tokugawa regime. His wise statement should be constantly held in the mind of anyone desiring to achieve success. The signs of decay and deadlock of the United States is already clearly evident in both the human and material side of that country. This year the war situation both in the West and the East as well as the world situation will show a great change.

News and Views

Textiles to Airplanes

By KIYOSHI KAITE

Many people who followed the rise of Japan's textile industry in the past and saw it end the traditional supremacy of the Lancashire mills by causing a veritable flood of cotton materials over the world are probably wondering what has happened to it with the advent of the war.

They are probably asking what has happened to the once flourishing Japanese cotton spinning companies. And, yes, what about the silk reeling industry which formerly served the vanity of American womanhood by making possible the manufacture of delicate silk stockings?

The answer is that there has been a great upheaval in this line of industrial endeavor, a change so revolutionary, it illustrates as nothing else can, Japan's progressive change into a wartime country and her dogged determination to win this war at all cost.

Today only 30 per cent of all Japanese spinning mills are operating as before with a part of them producing military fabric as well as cloth for purely domestic needs. About 10 per cent of the weaving and spinning facilities have been transferred to various parts of Greater East Asia where they are producing materials for clothing for the respective local inhabitants.

Finally, over 50 per cent of the remaining mills have been converted wholesale into munitions plants especially for the production of warplanes.

This is the general answer of what has happened to Japan's textile industry since the war began. But there is a great deal more behind the conversion than this surface explanation reveals.

Someone has characterized the War of Greater East Asia as a revolutionary era of industrial changes. That is a "change from light to heavy industries and from textile to precision equipment enterprises." The textile industry has followed that analysis to the letter today.

Fortunately, I have had the opportunity of making some close observations on the silk reeling works. The smooth conversion it has undergone and the rapid rehabilitation of its workers into more essential fields, is something which I wish I could show the Americans.

The stock American notion was that Japan was a "country which peddled silk and bought iron, oil and raw cotton." This narrow estimate of Japan was one of the root reasons why they underestimated the potential power of Japan.

It is to such childish minds that I am anxious to present a closeup of what goes on today in some of our former silk mills.

In such plants the cocoon dryers have been altered into heat regulating plants, the threading plants into pressing plants and thread refiners into assembly plants.

Originally, these mills were scattered over the country after a policy of decentralization. As a result the dispersion of aircraft works was automatically accomplished with the conversion of the textile plants.

Another significant phenomenon accompanying the conversion is the great but smooth change which have occurred in the occupation of former mill workers. The young girls of 16 and 17 who used to toil to make it possible for American stenographers and society matrons to flatter their legs with sheer silk hosiery are already fabricating and riveting aircraft.

You will find them with Rising Sun towels wound around their heads. And that means a great deal. It means that they have agreed to work until the end of the war with the spirit and conviction of the Kamikaze fliers.

It is cold enough during the day. But at night, sometimes it is so cold the hands of these girls almost freeze against the icy duralmin. But you never hear a whisper of complaint. The job must be done, and so the work goes on. Many Japanese themselves must admit they have underestimated the gumption and ability of our girls to adapt themselves to the times.

Let's take a factory to prove what I mean. The girls there are producing almost everything connected with airplanes. This includes aircraft parts, wings, fuselages and assembly. In November, these girls took their male bosses by surprise when they beat their quota by 180 per cent. But this is only one true account of how Japan has completely thrown every ounce of her energy into the current war effort.

It could be multiplied by as many converted cotton mills and silk plants as well as regularly established munitions factories as there are throughout Japan.

FOUNDATION FOR VICTORY LAID DURING PAST YEAR

Efforts to Focus Full Power Of Home Front on War Execution Surveyed

With the gallant end of the Japanese garrisons on Saipan and Tinian, the extension of enemy air raids to Japan Proper and the landing of enemy forces on Leyte and Mindoro Islands, the war situation in Greater East Asia in the past 12 months formally entered the stage of a decisive battle. In keeping with this serious development in the war situation, the domestic structure has been strengthened at a remarkable speed. The concentration of the nation's productive power on munitions naturally affected the daily life of the people on the home front. Beginning with the announcement of the principles of Decisive War Extraordinary Measures, many decisive measures were taken in different quarters for the prosecution of the war.

The Tojo Cabinet in the meanwhile had tried to strengthen itself through reformations. In July, however, it resigned to be succeeded by a new Cabinet headed by General Kuniaki Koiso. The new Prime Minister formed his Cabinet with the cooperation of former Prime Minister Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai. Ever since, the cooperative Cabinet of General Koiso and Admiral Yonai, taking into full consideration the relentless requirements of the war as well as of the great responsibility in prosecuting it, has been doing its utmost by making the most of the abilities of the 100,000,000 people of Japan who are executing their respective duties with the same determination as that of the gallant members of the Special Attack Corps.

At the 84th ordinary session of the Imperial Diet held in the spring of 1944, the Tojo Cabinet had passed all items of expenditure coming under the general account totaling ¥11,707,000,000 and the extraordinary war funds account amounting to ¥38,000,000,000, in addition to 33 Government bills including a bill to raise taxes by ¥2,200,000,000. At the beginning of the session, Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo declared that the outcome of the war depended on the people's faith in final victory, which could be secured through the rapid increase of aircraft production, steady increase of food supplies and bottoms. Therefore, he explained, the Government would concentrate its efforts on the realization of these aims while at the same time striving to strengthen the union of Greater East Asia which involved the extension of armed aid to the Indian people who were fighting for the liberation of their motherland.

It was also announced in the Diet that the amount of national savings for the fiscal year 1944-45 had been fixed at ¥36,000,000,000, or about 80 per cent of the national income.

Makes Fourth Change

On February 19, the Tojo Cabinet carried out the fourth change since its formation. Finance Minister Okinori Kaya, Agriculture and Commerce Minister Tatsunosuke Yamazaki, and Transportation and Communications Minister Yoshiaki Hatta were replaced by Sotaro Ishiwata, Shinya Uchida and Keita Goto. This unexpected shake-up was intended for the smooth development of internal politics in keeping with the intensification of the war situation by strengthening the political power of the Government.

What the Prime Minister had in mind was revealed two days after the shifts in the Cabinet by his appointment on February 21 of Admiral Shigetaro Shimada to Chief of Naval General Staff. Adjustment between the Supreme Command and the State affairs had been the chief objective of the Government and the military authorities ever since the formation of the first Konoye Cabinet. The Tojo Cabinet also, ever since its formation, had been doing its utmost to find a solution to this problem as one of its three fundamental policies. This epochal reform since the establishment of the National Army was put in order on March 1 with the appointment of Vice-Admiral Nishizo Tsukahara, Chief of the Naval Air Service Headquarters, as Vice-Chief of the Naval General Staff, which meant the establishment of the Vice-Chiefs in the Naval General Staff. Thus, the domestic structure was completed relative to the prosecution of military operations, national administration, and production.

Reforms in the domestic structure were naturally expected in view of the development of the war situation.

At the Cabinet meeting on March 25, the Tojo Cabinet decided on the Principles of the Decisive War Extraordinary Measures consisting of 15 items, such as the measure for strengthening students' labor mobilization, expecting removal of excess population from urban districts, temporary suspension of expensive amusements, centralization of transportation on important materials, and so on. These measures were intended to precipitate the centralization of national strength on the prosecution of the war.

On March 1, Government officials were ordered to attend office even on Sundays. On March 5, certain amusements were suspended; National school children were provided with lunches as from that day; travel was limited in order to facilitate the removal of people from urban districts, and so on.

At the same time, a National movement was started to enhance the fighting spirit of the people. This movement was developed under the joint auspices of the Government, the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association.

National Movement Begins

On March 17, the three promoters of the movement appointed 33 representatives to conduct the movement. On May 14, the National Movement formally started at Hibiya Park where the first Central General Meeting was held. It may be mentioned that the extraordinary measures stated above, with few exceptions, are being continued by the Koiso Cabinet which is exercising super-human efforts for their successful execution. The movement is now called the "100,000,000 People's Movement to Beat and Destroy the Anglo-Americans."

The resignation of the Tojo Cabinet took place on July 18 after it had been in office for two years and nine months.

On July 20, General Kuniaki Koiso and Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai were commanded to organize a new Cabinet, and July 22 witnessed the formation of the Koiso Cabinet.

At the first meeting of the new Cabinet, Prime Minister Koiso indicated the desire to unify the policy followed in the conduct of national affairs. He said that he would try to achieve the end he had in view by bringing into closer harmony matters connected with administration and the prosecution of the war.

As one means of achieving the desired end, he abolished the system of liaison meetings between the Imperial Headquarters and the Government and established in its place the Supreme Council for the Direction of the War.

The function of the Council was to see that administrative policies were in perfect accord with the requirements of the highest policy followed in the conduct of the war.

Thus it came about that all measures to be adopted and enforced by the Koiso Cabinet were to be based on the decisions of the Supreme Council for the Direction of the War.

In the meantime, the war situation continued to progress. The Cabinet asked for the calling of an extraordinary session of the Imperial Diet to consider necessary measures to meet the situation.

The session, the 85th, was called on September 6, and a war budget amounting to ¥25,000,000,000 approved.

Six Points Stressed

In a speech made during this session, Prime Minister Koiso stressed six points, namely, stimulation of the fighting spirit of the people, increase of the fighting power and production of aircraft, increase of the output of foodstuffs, strengthening of the national mobilization structure, expansion of national defense and mobilization of science and technique.

Prime Minister Koiso's speech suggested that a great offensive was to be started by the Imperial Forces before long. The Diet responded to the call of the Government and the House of Representatives passed a resolution to the effect that the people would do their utmost to win final victory in the war.

The General Planning Board was established by the Government on November 1. The duty of the Board was to see to it that all measures necessary for the proper conduct of the war be speedily adopted and carried out.

The creation of the Board was the end of the system of Councilors of the Cabinet.

An important point in connection with the Board was that it was to work in constant consultation with the Supreme Council for the Direction of the War.

In order to make it possible for the Board to get full results from its work, the Government on November 28 established a Council for the Promotion of the Enforcement of Important Measures. The Government's intention was to have the Council plan measures necessary to increase the combined power of the nation, adjust such measures as were already in effect, and investigate means to increase the nation's fighting power to its fullest.

On December 19 the Government carried out a reconstruction of the Cabinet, taking advantage of the resignation of Munitions Minister Ginjiro Fujihara. Shigeru Yoshida, Governor of Fukuoka Prefecture and former Welfare Minister was asked to join the Munitions Ministry, while Admiral Seizo Kobayashi, President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, joined the Cabinet as Minister of State.

Unity Further Bolstered

The entry of Admiral Kobayashi into the Cabinet as representative of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association had a speedy effect in the increase of unity between the Government and the people, and it is confidently expected by observers that his presence in the Cabinet will be more and more a factor in greater popular support of measures adopted by the Government for increasing the nation's fighting power. This is an especially important point in view of the request made to the people by the War and Navy Ministers in their reports on the war situation at the opening of the 86th Diet session to concentrate on the increase of fighting power.

An important measure taken by the Koiso Cabinet concerns the inhabitants of Chosen and Taiwan. On December 24, the Cabinet decided to adopt measures for the improvement of the treatment of these peoples. The action was in line with the policy of improving the general conditions in Chosen and Taiwan revealed by the Prime Minister Koiso at the 85th extraordinary Diet session.

Both politically and generally, the people of Chosen and Taiwan will be accorded better treatment. Prime Minister Koiso himself is presiding over the committee which has been set up to formulate plans for the improvement of the political treatment of these people.

It is the intention of the Government to act as quickly as possible in meeting the long-cherished desire of the people of Taiwan and Chosen by improving their conditions.

The fact that Prime Minister Koiso was formerly Governor-General of Chosen, and Minister of State Admiral Kobayashi, formerly Governor-General of Taiwan, gives new meaning to the action of the Cabinet in deciding to adopt measures designed to make the inhabitants of Chosen and Taiwan live and think in the same way as the inhabitants of Japan Proper.

GUERILLA RAIDS CONTINUE

Drop Incendiary Bombs and Flee; Fires Put Out Immediately

One Mariana-based B-29 bomber penetrated into the skies over Tokyo Metropolis at 10 p.m. on December 31. Another B-29 appeared over the Metropolis shortly after midnight, while yet another coming from the west appeared at about 5 a.m. on January 1. The raiders dropped some incendiary bombs and then fled eastward. Small fires broke out in a part of Tokyo but they were brought under control immediately.

Coming from the China area, two B-29 bombers carried out a reconnaissance flight over north and south Kyushu at 9 a.m. on January 1. One of the planes appeared over Oita and Miyazaki Prefectures, while the other flew over Kagoshima and Kumamoto Prefectures. The raiders fled without dropping any bombs.

Matsuuchi, Tada Given Posts

Changes in personnel as from January 1 relative to reorganization of office in the raising of the status of the Niigata and Matsumoto Broadcasting Stations to the Central Niigata and Matsumoto Broadcasting Stations and the establishment of an Anti-Raid Defense Department in the Osaka and Kumamoto Stations have been announced by the Japan Broadcasting Station. Matsuuchi Norizo was appointed Chief of the Central Niigata Broadcasting Station, while Fuji Tada was named Chief of the Central Matsumoto Broadcasting Station.

Concert Calendar

Concert presenting Gen Uchida's symphonic compositions, conducted by the composer himself, postponed to Tuesday, January 9, at 5 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall, featuring the Dai Toa Symphony Orchestra. Soloists: Madame Fumiko Yotsuya, alto, Miss Haruko Nakajima, Masayoshi Soejima, Masai Hayashi, Masahiro Kimura (kotos). Program: Cesar Franck's Symphony in D minor; Gen Uchida's March "Ichioku-no-Ashioto"; Symphony Suit for Koto and Orchestra "Tatakau Aki"; Symphonic Poem "Hikona Monogatari."

Subscription concert by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra, under the baton of Professor Manfred Gurlitt, Wednesday and Thursday, January 10 and 11, at 6:30 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. Soloists: Miss Kiyoko Ohtani, soprano and Miss Kazuko Kamakura, alto. Program: Liszt's Hungarian Rhapsody No. 2; Toroku Takagi's Asa-no-Aisatsu; Saburo Takada's Kaze-no-Utatta-Uta; Rossini's aria from Barber of Seville; Verdi's aria from La Traviata; Weber's aria from Free Shooter; Saint-Saens' Samson and Delilah.

Concert featuring Yoichi Hiraoka, xylophone and Toho Light Music Orchestra, Friday, January 22, matinee at 2 p.m., and soiree at 6 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall.

The 8th Tokyo Home Concert, postponed to Sunday, January 14, at 2 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. Program: Piano solo by Miss Kyo Ishii: Debussy's La Soiree dans Grenade; Debussy's Minstrels; Kunihiko Hashimoto's Danse Coquette; Chopin's Ballade moll; Violin solo by Miss Takiko Ohmura: Mendelssohn's Violin Concerto in E minor; Soprano solo by Miss Harue Miyake: Kunihiko Hashimoto's Ohgimi-ni; Hideo Ishiwata's Kanko and Yama-no-Yuki; Kunihiko Hashimoto's Hana-no-Uta; Koscak Yamada's Mitami-no-Uta. Piano accompaniment by Miss Yasuko Tani.

Special concert by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra, under the baton of Noboru Kaneko, Tuesday and Wednesday, January 16 and 17, at 6 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. Soloists: Miss Harue Miyake, soprano, Seiichi Sonoda, tenor, and Takeo Ito, baritone. Program: The complete cycle of Berlioz's Damnation of Faust.

Xylophone recital by Yoichi Hiraoka, sponsored by the Yoshida Music office, Tuesday, January 23, at 6 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. Piano accompaniment by Hitoshi Uyeda.

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TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1945

The Crisis in American Munitions Production

The steep climb in the rate of anti-Axis attrition as a result of the massive Christmas offensive of Field Marshal von Rundstedt and the devastating assaults of the Special Attack Corps has been a serious jolt to the American calculations concerning munitions production. That the present situation in Europe constitutes the gravest crisis since the outbreak of the war has been admitted by the enemy high command, which now is directing frantc efforts toward the fundamental reorganization of its munitions production, transportation and operations. The fact that the difficulties of the United States, self-styled "arsenal of democracy," have come to be of an extremely serious nature cannot be concealed.

Since the miscarriage of the anti-Axis operations, there has been a loud outcry for a reorganization of American structure for munitions production. General Eisenhower has blamed the current setback on a shortage of ammunition and has stressed the need for increasing the production of munitions, lamenting that the ammunition scheduled for use in February and March was already consumed. Meanwhile, Julius Krug, Director of the War Production Board, has warned that the production of munitions is 40 per cent behind schedule while Vice-Director Anderson of the same Board has described the German operations as a "blow on the temple."

As a result the United States Government has been forced to revise its munitions production schedule and to freeze civilian production at its present level. The people have been told that no prediction can be made as to when the ban will be lifted, and thus they have been warned of the certain protraction of the war and of the vastness of the difficulties lying ahead. Thus the American people, who wishful-thinkingly expected the war to be a short one, who thought that at least the war in Europe would be over by the end of last year, have been brought face to face with a new crisis and have been forced to direct feverish efforts to deal with the situation. The War Production Board has been forced to revise its plans for the production of aircraft, tanks, firearms, ammunition and ships. Reconversion, which had already been postponed for three months, has now been postponed indefinitely and the Office of War Mobilization has taken various steps to concentrate manpower in the most important munitions plants.

The United States, self-vaunted world's greatest producer of munitions, has met three production crises thus far. The first was in 1942 during the early phases of the war, when a serious shortage of munitions came about as a result of the rapid expansion of its army and navy and the necessity of supplying munitions to the other members of its camp. The second was the crisis coming about from the shortage of labor power and production materials which continued from 1942. And the third was the psychological crisis which resulted when the munitions production reached its peak. The present crisis is the fourth. It is a crisis brought about by a disequilibrium between production and consumption, a disequilibrium caused by the fact that the United States, which until now had been waging only a war of the factory and the shipyard, has now driven into a war of blood and is experiencing large-scale attrition in Europe and the Philippines.

It may be said that the United States has succeeded to a certain degree in overcoming the third crisis. This was accomplished by greatly sacrificing the needs of civilian consumption and by the maximum utilization of its manpower resources. As a result American munitions production scored an astounding rate of increase. Then in 1943 the ultimate peak was reached. It was indeed ironical, as Henry Kaiser said, that the peak was reached just at a time when the United States was about to shift from the defensive to a full-scale offensive.

Foreign reports reveal that already there are pessimistic views of the steps taken by the American authorities to combat the fourth crisis. They have already done everything possible to bring about increases in production. For example, they can now only plan a four per cent increase in aircraft production, and despite the fact that it is being stressed that new plants for the production of light arms must be established, Krug has declared that this cannot be accomplished until August at the earliest. Furthermore, although it is estimated that from 250,000 to 300,000 laborers will be needed to bring this about, the Americans are finding it impossible to find a source for this labor. Moreover, the present shortage of munitions does not lie with the shortage of materials and manpower alone. Rather, because the indications are that the future development of the war will require still greater amounts of supplies, the lame relationship between attrition and production is about to become absolute.

Because this crisis was brought about by the rapid expansion of the fighting zones and the rapid extension of supply lines with their consequence of a steep climb in the rate of attrition as a result of the furious counterblasts of the Japanese and the Germans, the anti-Axis forces, if they desire to correct the lame relationship between production and attrition, must withdraw and shorten their lines. But the political situation in the United States and Britain shows that no such withdrawal will be sanctioned by the people. The military operations must be directed toward maintaining and expanding the present fronts and the present rate of attrition must be borne. Robert Patterson, Under Secretary of War, has lamented that the American losses on the Western front in a month were 500 tanks and 900 trucks, that the rate of attrition was far in excess of the rate of production. Not only on the Western front but in the Philippines, too, the American forces are continuing to suffer tremendous attrition. In the Leyte operations, MacArthur has used up in one month more ammunition than he used in the preceding sixteen months. And because of the tremendous losses in warships and transports in addition, the Americans in the Philippines are now facing a serious crisis in the field of supply. The fact that the Americans are being supplied with only 60 per cent of what they need indicates what their fate will be, since they are a breed whose sole trust lies in material power. Hanson Baldwin has warned the Americans that their most difficult task lay still in the future and that they must be prepared for the worst. The Americans are now at a stage in which they must indeed expect the worst.

A Year Ago Today

January 3, 1944

The Government of Argentina formally recognized the new Government of Bolivia.

* * *

Field Marshal Josef Stalin has assumed the title of Generalissimo of the Soviet Union under date of January 1.

* * *

Fighting under unfavorable weather conditions, German legions northwest of Zhitomir bore the brunt of heavy winter fighting, stemming Soviet counterattacks concentrated in the area southwest of Kiev with strategy termed by the German authorities as "elastic defense."

* * *

One United States destroyer exploded and sank at a point six nautical miles northeast of Sandy Hook, New Jersey, and it is learned that 163 members of the crew including 108 injured were saved.

THROUGH THE PROVINCE OF YAMATO

A Foreigner's Impression of the Cradle of Japan's Culture

By ABDULLAH KAMIL

I

It was about a couple of months ago that I started for a sightseeing trip through the Province of Yamato, the historical name for the district around Nara and Kyoto. This tour was arranged by the courtesy of the Board of Information and the Society for International Cultural Relations (Kokusai Bunka Shinkokai) and afforded me with the chance to see a part of wartime Japan with its teeming millions of patriots, in all branches of services to carry this war through to a successful conclusion. My ten days' travel—or rather pilgrimage—gave me an opportunity to peep through the screen of time, and turn back the pages of history to the periods and ages of Emperor Jimmu, Tokugawa Shoguns, the Great Hideyoshi and Shinran Syonin. And if one has seen the past of Japan and witnessed the present brisk activities in all parts of the country, then it is not difficult for him to forecast the future of Japan and Asia.

A pamphlet published by the Nara Hotel, Nara, declares that to the Japanese traveler, every mountain, hill, rock and waterway of Yamato has its own story or legend dating back to the dawn of the history of Japan. I am not a Japanese and I do not know much about the Japan of 2000 years ago, but despite this, I was moved by everything I saw, for the district around Nara and Kyoto is known as the cradle of Japan, Japan that is now a world Power. Beside that, the serenity and tranquillity enshrouding every temple and shrine and the politeness and courtesy of the people of Yamato Province left a deep impression in me.

At Uji Yamada

I left Tokyo City on a sunny autumn morning together with some other friends attached to the Oversea's Section of the Board of Information, who are in Japan to study Japanese Culture. We spent the first night in a Japanese inn at Uji Yamada, the starting point for a pilgrimage to the famous Shrines of Ise. The hospitality and the service of a firstclass Japanese Yadoya (inn) left nothing to be desired. So we spent a peaceful night in a real Japanese atmosphere with genuine Japanese food, which we greatly enjoyed. Plenty of fish, plenty of white rice, plenty of sake for nonteetotallers, and plenty of quilts or futons for the cold and windy autumn night.

We arose and left the inn before five o'clock the following morning so that we might arrive at the shrine before sunrise. The first rays of the morning sun and the crowing of cocks heralding the dawn greeted us as we arrived at the spacious outer gardens of the shrine.

Passing the outer Torii we walked past the bridge spanning the holy River Isuzu. We washed our hands in the crystal clear water of the river in accordane with the Shinto rituals and soon we were in front of the shrines which lay on a small hill. The Shrines of Ise are only a simple affair. Unpretentious of structure, the main shrine consists of three small buildings of wood with compressed bark for roofing and quite innocent of any decoration. But simple as it is, here is enshrined the ancestor-goddess of the Japanese Imperial Family, Amaterasu-Omikami and here is the spiritual center of the whole Empire. As I bowed low and paid homage to this shrine I felt a surge of emotion and awe arise within me. All was quiet; only the rustle of the morning breeze through the green and thick foliage was audible, while the giant trees cast long shadows in the spacious compound. Serenity, tranquillity and purity: these are the sum total of my impressions while standing there. When one has seen the simplicity of this great spiritual center of Japan, which has stood undisturbed for thousands of years, one can understand the simplicity of the Japanese people themselves: without artifice, pure, clear for all to behold and to judge.

The Municipal Museum of Uji Yamada exhibits everything pertaining to the past of this country, especially, regarding dress, ornaments, swords and Court-life. Clothes were beautiful, ladies as stylish as at the present age. Swords were long and keen ready to do justice according to the laws of Bushido, while Court-life was interesting, entertaining and colorful.

Kashiwara Shrine

Before proceeding to Nara, we paid homage to the Kashiwara Shrine, dedicated to Emperor Jimmu, the founder of Japan. History records that here the first Emperor established his first capital and proclaimed the edict of Hakko Ichiu or Universal Brotherhood, the very edict or ideal being advocated by Japan today. Thus, this shrine has an added significance during this war. Like the Meiji Shrine in Tokyo, the Kashiwara Jingu occupies a big stretch of land, including a hill behind it. Again, as a building, it is as simple as any other shrine.

In a nutshell, Nara can be regarded as the museum of Japan. The district around the city abounds with places and monuments of interest to students of history, especially religious history, for Nara is the center of Japanese Buddhism. The Dai-Butsu or Great Buddha, the biggest bronze image in the world measuring 53.5 feet high and seated in the largest wooden structure in the world, is no doubt one of the most wonderful creations in the universe. To see an image cast ten or twenty years ago is not so remarkable, but this Buddha is hundreds of years old, cast at a time when many parts of the world were still passing through their dark ages. Here Japanese bronze-work shows its excellence. Standing before it, I felt as if I were standing in front of the real living Buddha, full of charm, generosity and benevolence.

(To Be Concluded)

THE PRINCIPLE OF NATIONALITY IN GREATER EAST ASIA

By JAPONICUS

III

Once the aims of the War of Greater East Asia have been attained, Eastern Asia will come to consist of countries which enjoy the status of independent national states. Such a condition of things might possibly be further extended to western Asia as well. If that happens, Asia will politically become more like Europe than Africa, a continent of independent states rather than of colonies. What then is the destiny of this Asian community of national states? Has not a similar regime been a dismal failure in Europe? Is not this sort of regime the very cause of interminable wars? Is it not foolish for Asia to repeat the same old European tragedy?

The principle of nationality has a factual and an ideal basis. Human society at present is not composed of the sum total of individual human beings, but rather of distinct national groups, each with its own characteristics. National character has been a product of heredity and physical and social environment. The physical features, customs and language of a nation have in large measure been handed down from its forefathers. On the other hand, it has been conditioned by natural surroundings, by the climate and resources of the country. It has incessantly been transformed by social environment, by its intellectual and emotional atmosphere. Whatever the exact causes of divergence, differences in national character constitute a potent factor in the political organization of mankind. They are the main reasons why "a Parliament of Men and Federation of the World" has to remain an empty dream at the present time.

It should not be thought that nationalism is a necessary evil arising from accidents of history. It has its ideal which is beneficent from the viewpoint of human civilization in general. The ideal of nationalism is that each nationality should fully develop its own national character. Just as an individual should not model himself entirely upon someone else, but should develop what is characteristic in himself, so should each nationality develop its own characteristics. We can not disregard the fact then that this can, generally speaking, be more fully attained when it has its own government and laws and constitutes itself into a national state. The ideal promotes human progress, for if each nationality is to develop its own characteristics, each will be all the more valuable to every other. Human civilization is enriched not by levelling out but by encouraging the divergences of a variety of races. Thus, the principle enunciated in the Greater East Asia Joint Declaration, namely, mutual respect for one another's traditions and the development of the creative faculties of each race as a means for the enhancement of the culture and civilization of Greater East Asia, and its political corollary, the mutual respect of another's sovereignty and independence, may be taken as an expression of this broad ideal. Again, the third point mentioned in Mr. Shigemitsu's "Five War Aims of Japan," viz., "The forms of government and the guiding national principles being domestic questions, each country is to choose its own, entirely free from interference by other countries," may be regarded as a statement of the minimum requirements of the principle of nationality, which must be fulfilled in a community of sovereign and independent national states.

Let us, however, look at the other side of the picture. The words "sovereign," "independent" and "states" are familiar terms in modern Occidental jurisprudence. He may well call to mind in this connection that the use of the word "state" (stato) as a generic name for a body politic first appeared in early 16th century Italy and was indeed fixed by Machiavelli that the word "sovereignty" was first elaborated by Jean Bodin, and that the concept of "independence" in international relations was first analysed by Grotius. The emergence of a community of independent bodies politic on which those juridical concepts are predicated, was a phenomenon of the Renaissance. As is well known, the Renaissance was characterized by that extreme individualism which manifested itself in statecraft as well as in art, philosophy and science. The sovereign politics, moreover, were emancipated from medieval religious and moral restraints and their behavior was largely motivated by the instinctive lust for political power and material wealth. Thus, each state was regarded as naturally desirous of destroying any weaker state. Each state desperately began to arm itself so as to be ready to seize an opportunity of extinguishing another state. International relations were, therefore, conceived of in terms of the balance of power. It is true that during the past centuries there has been a gradual transformation of the political constitution of each state in Europe, and hereditary monarchies tended to be replaced by republican states. And it is also true that some of the European proponents of nationalism in the 19th century, such as Giuseppe Mazzini, stressed the duties of nations to humanity rather than its rights. But the national states have inherited the genius of the Renaissance monarchies, and the Renaissance concept of society of states has not been modified. Thus the sovereignty and independence of national states means the "liberty" of each state to build up high tariff walls and free competition in armaments. International politics signifies "power" and "balance of power" politics in which strategical considerations predominates. Even international economics often assumes the form of "power economics" as is symbolized by insane scrambles for obtaining strategic resources.

The countries of Greater East Asia must beware of the calamitous evils which a community of "sovereign" and "independent" states in Europe has revealed. As an Oriental would prefer to put it, the root of the evil is in the Pa Tao or the Ways of Conquerors which dominates a Renaissance heritage. It is the spirit of the Wang Tao or the Kingly Ways which should guide the inter-relationships of a new regime of sovereign states in Asia. Such evils can only be avoided, when morality effectively restrains the exercise of sovereign power by each national state. Each nation should regard other nations as cooperating and not conflicting. This truth is expressed in the by the emphasis laid on "mutual as- Greater East Asia Joint Declaration sistance and amity" as well as on "mutual respect of one another's sovereignty and independence." Sovereignty exercised with all its malevolence in the traditional fashion is not the way to realize the ideal of nationalism, not to say the Grand Concord of Mankind.

Lastly, let us turn to another question confronting East Asian Nations, the problem of Regionalism. The Joint Declaration does not favour the idea of exclusive Blocs, either economic or strategic. It rather envisages a world in which "the nations of the world have each its proper place." It is true that as a Joint Declaration of East Asian Nations, it has primarily in mind their own cultural, political and economic welfare and progress. But it does not visualize a world in which Eastern Asia should constitute itself into a bloc, hostile either culturally, economically or politically to other nations of the world. It rather stresses the cultivation of friendly relations with all countries. It emphasizes the abolition of racial discriminations. It champions the cause of the economic Open Door throughout the world. If it envisages "a new order" in Greater East Asia, it is an order in which the nations and peoples of that region will have been emancipated from the political domination and economic exploitation by Western powers.

The contemporary political thinking of Allied statesmen and political commentators, on the contrary, seems to be running along a path of bloc construction. It may be said that this is diametrically opposite to the principles of the Atlantic Charter, but it need hardly be reminded that in view of the express declarations by Churchill refusing its application to India and more recently by Roosevelt denying its formal validity and in view of their actual policies pursued in Eastern European and elsewhere, the "charter" is already moribund. British statesmen are endeavoring not only to maintain the huge political and economic bloc of the British Empire, but to extend its orbit further to "Western Europe." American statesmen are thinking not only of the maintainance of her traditional orbit of the Americas, but to extend it so as to comprise as wide an area of the world as possible. However, since at the present stage, they could not, even if they so desire, extend their orbits to blanket the surface of the earth, they envisage a world regime of several large blocs. And it is only in the light of their "Grand Designs" that their current outbursts to permanently suppress "aggressor nations" and to eliminate Germany and Japan as a military powers can be seen in a proper perspective. In this connection we may take note of Mr. Walther Lippmann's new work on "U.S. War Aims" as an example of the American version of future regime of blocs.

The new work is, in a sense, an elaboration of the author's line of thought on international relations already indicated in his former work on "U.S. Foreign Policy," on which we made a few comments in one of our previous papers. A new convert to geo-political and to the strategic view of world politics, the author of the "Good Society" desires to have the world divided up into several strategic blocs. The first bloc he terms the Atlantic Community. It is to include all the countries of the Americas. It is to comprise countries of western, central, northern and southern Europe. It is to embrace the United Kingdom, Eire, Portugal, Spain, France, Luxemburg, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Italy and Greece. The Atlantic Community further comprises New Zealand and Australia, the Union of South Africa, and the "Commonwealth of the Philippines," as part of the American Empire, is also to be included, though India and other British, French and Dutch Eastern possessions are omitted. The second bloc is what he calls the Russian Orbit and it is to embrace the U.S.S.R. and countries of Europe east of Germany and west of Russia. The third bloc is what he terms the Chinese Orbit, which would comprise, "in the event China achieves internal political unity and industrial development," Indo-China, Thailand, Burma and Malaya. However, the ominous words of Owen Lattimore are quoted with approval that "The new China of the future is not to be along the coast of the Yangtze River but in the deep western hinterland." It is also the author's conclusion that Germany should belong to the Atlantic Community rather than to the second bloc, although his reasons are by no means convincing. The position of Japan is left enigmatically uncertain. Lastly, he visualizes the eventual emergence of one or more constellations in the Hindu and Moslem Worlds in Asia and Africa. Of these several blocs, those that really count in his mind are the Atlantic Community and the Russian Orbit.

The only countries of military importance in the Atlantic Community are to be the U.S.A., the United Kingdom, Canada and France which are to enter into a sort of military alliance. Other smaller nations have to depend on the four Great States for their protection, while they are to provide strategic facilities needed for the common defence, and use their own sovereign powers to protect their great regions "against infiltration, intrigue and espionage." In regard to the armaments of the Four Great Powers, the policy to be pursued is not that of imposing a ceiling but of establishing a floor. Against whom, then, is such a military alliance to be directed? No more against either Germany or Japan, which according to his plan will have been eliminated. Not probably against the Chinese Orbit which is practically negligible once Japan is out of the picture, but presumably and solely against the Russian Orbit.

Mr. Lippman indirectly indicates that the center of this Atlantic Community is the U.S.A. By way of alliances with the other three states, he conceives of Uncle Sam's strategic area not in terms of her traditional, two Continents, but as including a large portion of Europe, Australasia, and a part of Africa and Asia. He also visualizes the "Atlantic Community" as an Oceanic Community monopolizing the world's sea power, and encircling the Russian and Chinese Orbits which are both to be land orbits only. He characterizes the Atlantic Community as possessing the same economic system of private enterprises and of private commerce, namely, the capitalistic system. With this picture in mind, he virtually says to the Colossus of the North as follows:

"There are two conditions upon which future peace between the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. depends.

"First, you can do anything you like with your satellites in Eastern Europe without bothering about the so-called principles of the Atlantic Charter, which can obtain, in the nature of things, only within the Atlantic Community. But you must not invade or make an alliance with any of the countries within our Community. As a quid pro quo we would see to it that no country of the Atlantic Community invades or makes alliance with any country within your Orbit.

"Secondly, frankly we do not like the secret and inscrutable way you conduct your foreign affairs. We can not lace confidence in your disavowal of the propaganda of revolutionary communism nor in the "democracy" you profess in your paper constitution of 1936 which is not actually in force in your country. Totalitarianism, whether fascist or communist, is a menace to us, and you must scrap it by all means. Instead, you must adopt our system of a "bill of rights"—the well-known citadel, by the way, of American capitalism scrupulously guarded by her "Nine Old Men." Be a good boy again, amending your naughty "communist" ways, which are indeed a nuisance to us.

"We really hope that you follow my good advice, but if you don't, remember that you are militarily encircled by us, and take due note of our military alliances, our command of the seven seas, and our armaments to which we do not intend ever to set a ceiling."

The principle of nationality can not, in the nature of things, prosper in a world regime such as is envisaged by Mr. Lippmann. He is, therefore, quite logical in discrediting the doctrine as "un-American and uncivilizing", by justifying America's Caribbean policy and her rape of Panama. It is no wonder, then, that he severely criticizes President Wilson for his advocacy of national self-determination and pays a high tribute to the memories of the "Tiger" and to eminent American imperialists like Theodore Roosevelt, Lodge and Knox.

We are afraid that Mr. Lippmann is a bit upset in his enthusiasm for the geo-political thinking. He minimizes the political sentiment not alone of the Soviets but of Britain and France, and of the small powers within the Atlantic Community. He minimizes the economic transformation which will take place even within the countries of the Atlantic Community. However, we are not here concerned with these factors which make his vision an American Utopia. We are solely interested in his way of thinking which is in its essence merely the continuation, though magnified on a twentieth century scale, of that unmoral, power-centric concept of international politics, characterizing the Renaissance tradition which has been the main cause of interminable wars and which has spelled the doom of contemporary Europe. His plan, if realized, would surely pave the way to the World War III.

If the shape of world affairs to come is to be a regime of strategic orbits as is indicated by Lippmann, the Greater East Asian nations will have to arm themselves against a dangerous age of military conquest, just as Japan had to do in the past for her own preservation against Western aggression. They may even have to adopt the European technique of the Balance of Power and to ally themselves with other orbits to counteract an aggressive orbit. But this is exactly the sort of world development which the Pacific Charter does not envisage. The root of the travail of mankind is in the Renaissance tradition which now dominates world politics. Lux ex oriente. It is confidently hoped that the philosophy of the Pacific Charter prevails for the proper and full development of each and every nationality and for the peace and progress of all mankind.

(End)

BRITAIN'S GLOOMY FUTURE

Diplomatic Setbacks, Economic Hardships Worry Britons

(By A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR)

The life of the British people at present is a peculiar mixture of hopes and melancholy, with the black-out partially lifted after five years, they no longer have to walk in the dark and their government has been promising them that when the war with Germany is finished, they would be allowed to have more material comforts in their daily life and that the aged and the young who have been drafted for the munitions industries will be permitted to return home. Moreover, the British Government has even drafted a social insurance plan, promising a Utopian future to the masses.

However, all is not so rosy as the authorities would have it. The V-1's have come screeching into their midst. BBC reports declare that the skylines of London have entirely changed since two years ago and that the city is dotted by large vacant lots, attesting to the disastrous effects of V-1 rockets. There is scarcely any place around the West End which is free from the scars of the German retaliation weapons.

But greater is the mental shock that V-2 gave to the British people, say the same reports. Attacks by this V-2 came just when the British people had thought that the V-1 attacks were on the decline following the progress of the second front operations.

Londoners are now being subjected to thundering V-2 raids. Not only are they given over to the fear of the present, but they can have no future hope for better days, as their country is facing many future difficulties of a stupendous character.

Britain's Political Decline

So persistent is the Soviet political advance on the continent of Europe that the balance of power which was the object of British policy in Europe in the present war has been completely destroyed. The British people are forced to behold their country completely outwitted and held in total disregard by both the United States and the Soviet Union.

Nor is Britain's decline limited to the political field. Economically, she has now no large merchant marine that used to sail the seven seas; she has used up nearly all of her overseas investments and has become a debtor nation to her overseas possessions. There is no hope of postwar pick-up for her by simple economic devices. She must now depend upon American Lend-Lease assistance and a American credit of $5,000,000,000 to resuscitate her economy. With such a hopeless future outlook at the end of five years of war, it is only too natural that the people of Britain should be overtaken by a wracking despondency.

Faced by such distressing foreign relations, the British people have barely any hope in domestic reforms. There have been both nationalistic and socialistic reform movements and the labor unions have been demanding the nationalization of important industries after the war. It is in order to pacify such social unrest that the British Government has recently announced its plan of creating social insurances and of carrying out other reform measures.

Tries to Expand Food Production

Since the beginning of the war, Britain has been attempting to expand its agricultural production. In England and Wales, the total area under cultivation increased from 8,930,000 acres in 1939 to 14,000,000 acres in 1943. Britain has been able, however, to maintain the supply of food for her people, which has often been reported to be precarious, chiefly because so far she could depend on the United States and her overseas possessions. Her food conditions are said to have been improved lately due to the betterment of marine transportation on the part of the anti-Axis nations which means that their tonnage scarcity has been somewhat remedied. It is reported that the quality of food has deteriorated but the quantity has been sufficient.

It will be recalled that the British people were greatly despondent the year before last as there was no special food distribution for the people at Christmas, although special food rations were given out by other nations. But this time Britain has been reported to have made such a distribution of food at Christmas in order to brace up the people's dejected morale.

Although the food situation on the whole has been somewhat improved, it is expected that in some respects it will become worse. The News Chronicle predicts a decided dearth of fruits and meat during the coming winter. The milk ration has been reduced from two pints and a half per week to two pints since November 5.

Because of the difficult condition in the nation's clothing and textile industries, a shortage of clothing material is expected. The demand for clothes for military purposes is expected to increase with the extension of military operations; moreover, some portion of the clothes produced must be set apart for the relief of the overseas peoples. On the other hand, the production of clothing has become increasingly difficult on account of the growing shortage of materials arising from the lack of shipping space and labor shortages.

Scarcity of Houses

The scarcity of housing facilities has been a serious problem since the outbreak of the war. In 1943 Britain already saw a shortage of 4,000,000 houses while the attacks by the German V-1's have further intensified this problem. Up to last October, something like 20,000 and 30,000 houses were entirely destroyed, and about 250,000 houses badly damaged, and in all about 1,300,000 houses were destroyed or damaged. In order to solve this housing shortage, the British Government mobilized carpenters and builders from all parts of the country, but no great progress has been made in house construction because of the difficulty of housing these men themselves. Then, redoubled attacks made by the V-2's have further aggravated the housing difficulty, so that a conservative estimate would put the total housing shortage at about 5,000,000 at present.

This housing shortage has become one of the most serious problems for London and South England. A British paper has reported that at one section of the northern part of London, about 800 houses were destroyed by German rockets and that no repairing was made even after three months had elapsed so that the people in that district are forced to sleep in cold kitchen floors in the basements without any beds.

The scarcity of fuel is another source of unspeakable privation for the British people. It is expected to grow worse because of many adverse factors such as the frequent occurrences of coal strikes, the increasing lay-off of miners and the general shortage of labor in coal pits. In 1943, Britain produced 196,000,000 tons of coal but the demand was 3,000,000 tons more than this figure. In the midst of these privations, the British people are leading a dreary, bleak life.

Broke Again

The farmer after seven years of effort on the stony farm announced to all: "Anyhow, I'm holding my own. I had nothing when I come here, an' I have nothing now."